

The Daily Tar Heel

81 Years Of Editorial Freedom

Opinions of The Daily Tar Heel are expressed on its editorial page. All unsigned editorials are the opinion of the editor. Letters and columns represent only the opinions of the individual contributors.

Susan Miller, Editor

September 24, 1973

Register to vote in Woollen today

Students who wish to vote in the November elections have the opportunity to register today and Wednesday on campus.

Students may register to vote from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Woollen Gym. Anyone who will have been here 30 days by the time of the election — November 6 — may register to vote in Chapel Hill.

Voter registration for November's elections ends Oct. 8.

Students who have changed addresses — except moving within a dormitory — must change their addresses on their voter registration to be eligible to vote.

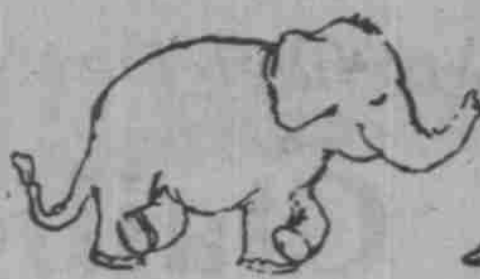
Students make up a significant part of the town of Chapel Hill. A

recent N.C. Supreme Court ruling made it possible for students to vote in the towns in which they go to school. So students who consider Chapel Hill their permanent residence may register to vote here and should do so.

The concern most important to students in this fall's elections are the elections to the Board of Aldermen.

If a large number of students vote in the town elections, students might, for a change, find themselves with some input in the way Chapel Hill is governed.

Students should become more involved in Chapel Hill town government and register to vote. Woollen Gym is only a few steps away, so register today.



ELEPHANTS & Butterflies

by Lana Starnes and Dr. Takey Crist

Question: I'm curious as to how sperm is frozen for future use. Do frozen sperm really work? Any statistics on the success rate? Where might I go to put my sperm on "ice"? Roughly, what would the cost be? — Signed, Interested Male.

Dear Interested Male: The business of sperm banking is a new and rapidly expanding one. The two leading companies, Genetic Laboratories and Idant Corporation, own and operate sperm banks in New York, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Idant charges \$80 for collection, analysis and the first six months storage, and \$18 annually thereafter. Genetic Laboratories charge \$55 per deposit (three are usually required), stores sperm for one year free of charge, and requires \$15 annually thereafter.

All banks use a similar process. The collected semen is tested for motility, then diluted with glycerol, which acts as a protective fluid and is then put into a dozen or more plastic straws or tubes. The straws or tubes are sealed and stored in larger aluminum tubes. The tubes are then cooled to about -321 degrees F and stored in liquid nitrogen.

The sperm are stored in several different tubes and in several different locations to insure against loss, such as a cooling system failure.

All the statistics are not in as yet as to the effectiveness of the thawed sperm. Over 500 normal deliveries have been made. The American Health Association has withheld approval, warning that frozen sperm has not yet been proved efficacious. But several leading specialists attest to the success they've had with frozen sperm and there seems to be a substantial market for this new business enterprise.

Question: About an hour or so after being with my girlfriend I experienced a severe pain in my testicles which lasted an hour or so. We engaged in heavy petting but nothing more. What can I do to relieve the pain? Is this normal?

You're certainly normal and the best I can do is suggest that you allow yourself to

ejaculate at the time or lie down quietly and wait for it to go away. Masturbation at this later time is ineffective in decreasing the discomfort.

Question: A year or so ago you answered a question about the use of sanitary napkins and tampons throughout history. I found your answer to be quite interesting. Could you possibly repeat the brief history again in your column? — Signed, Coed.

Dear Coed: We're happy to oblige. In primitive times menstruating women were relegated to huts apart from the rest of the tribe. A grass mat was put at their feet to collect the menstrual flow. After each menstrual period the mat was burned.

In many African tribes, even today, women have used bandages made of grass or some kind of vegetable fiber. The bandages are likewise burned after use.

Cloth bandages came into being about the time of the Roman Empire. The cloth bandages required washing, soaking and during the menstrual period and presented problems of absorbency and discomfort.

Packaged linen cloths, much like diapers, appeared on the market by the turn of the 20th century. They were made for sanitary protection but still needed washing, soaking, and drying. The cloths were more comfortable but still presented problems of absorbency and some discomfort.

Disposable sanitary pads or napkins were introduced after the First World War. They were made of cotton or cellulose or a combination of both and wrapped in gauze for use with pins and belts.

Internal tampons are the newest commercial form of protection. Menstrual tamponage, however, is not new. Roman women used rolls of soft wool internally; Egyptian women used rolls of soft papyrus; and African women used rolls of grass and roots.

(Questions should be addressed to Lana Starnes and Dr. Takey Crist, in care of The Daily Tar Heel, Student Union, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.)

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GO PLAY FRANK SINATRA!

"I THINK I'M BEING PSYCHED OUT!"

Tom Pritchard

Frat expenses not really different

Action Committee must add students

Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor appointed the 18 members of the Affirmative Action Committee last week with extreme care.

Not only did Taylor make an effort to appoint an equal number of males and females (that is, not counting chairman Douglas Hunt), but he also made an effort to make minority representation on the committee somewhat balanced. Of the 18 members on the action committee, seven are black.

However, there are no students on the committee.

Student Body Vice President Juli Tenney requested of the Faculty Council Friday the addition of students to the Affirmative Action Committee. No action was taken — by anyone.

This response — or rather, lack of response is indicative of the attitude some members of the University community have towards students — one of avoidance, and unresponsiveness.

This attitude is ludicrous in light of the existence of the University as an institute of learning for the students who attend it. The University does not exist merely to provide jobs for the highly educated to spread their learning. It exists for the students.

Yet, when Tenney presented a clearly worded and thoughtful request that students be added to the Affirmative Action Committee, the importance of students to the University was shoved under the rug

with excuses.

Chancellor Taylor, having already decided that student representation on the committee is unnecessary, passed the buck to the Affirmative Action Committee itself, but only after making the feeble excuse that the 18-member committee was large enough already and that too many members might reduce the committee's effectiveness.

Taylor did say, however, "If the Affirmative Action Committee feels it can perform more effectively with student representation, I will consider a resolution by the committee that students be included."

Taylor's response was not the only response to Tenney's request that was inadequate. The Faculty Council took no action on her request and barely even discussed it. This is another indication of this avoidance and unresponsiveness attitude towards students as members of the University community by some decision-makers.

The Affirmative Action Committee should pass a resolution requesting that students be included on the committee and should make every effort to convince the Chancellor that student representation is necessary to the functions of the committee.

"Affirmative Action" is not just the name of a committee; it is a way of thinking and acting. The University of North Carolina has a long way to go.

For some time it has been accepted opinion at UNC that expenses incurred by the members of social fraternities are necessarily greater than non-members. We can distinguish two types of expenses: fixed or "mandatory" costs and variable or "voluntary" costs.

In the former group we include tuition, fees, rent, meals, books, supplies, etc. In the latter we include new clothes, travel, entertainment, etc.

The first group is either legally required for matriculation or are necessities of life at the university. The second group is more or less extras or incidentals that vary with the taste and financial ability of the individual.

With regard to fixed costs, it can be demonstrated that there are many fraternities whose fixed costs are equal to or less than the fixed costs associated with living in the average dormitory.

With regard to variable costs several things need to be said. Basically, it can be argued that it is unjustifiable to assert that fraternity variable costs are unavoidably greater than normal for any student who wishes to keep his expenses limited.

In order to refute this statement, one must show why fraternity membership would generate pressures that would make a student spend more on variable costs.

One attempt to do this would be to say that social pressures would exist if the student joined a specific fraternity whose members are reported to be wealthy, but this overlooks the fact that there are 28 houses on campus and that this student could just as

easily join a house whose members come from financial backgrounds not so different from the campus average.

Another attempt to refute the above statement would be to maintain that, because fraternities have an avowedly social emphasis, pressures would rise not from differences in financial background, but from the expected increase in social activities.

With the advent of the residence college system, however, dorm housing has provided the same pressure, as a basic purpose of the system is to provide an adequate social outlet for those in the dorm.

We would thus challenge the assertion that financial pressures, with respect to the comparative variable costs, are greater in fraternity environments than in dorms. We further challenge the use of this argument as a basis for supporting the assumption that fraternities cost more. The statement is pure conjecture without empirical evidence. Any person contending that fraternity variable costs would be greater would have to show that a student would in fact be influenced to spend more money against his better judgement.

Since there is no substantiated evidence to

show that variable costs for a student living in a fraternity would be necessarily greater than for one living in a dorm, it logically follows that if fraternities are truly more expensive than dorms, the fixed costs of fraternities should be higher than those of residence halls. Through a comparison of compiled statistics, we will attempt to refute this assumption as well.

The estimated costs for living in a residence hall in the 1973-74 academic year are as follows: room, \$350; meals, \$630; miscellaneous, \$295.

In an average of figures taken from ten fraternities, (three small, three large, and four medium houses), the following are the expenses for living in an average fraternity: room, \$305.10; meals, \$557.40; miscellaneous, \$297.20.

From these figures one may draw the conclusion that not only is fraternity living no more expensive than dorm living, in some aspects it can be cheaper.

It should be noted, however, that every student, upon pledging a fraternity, must pay a set fee to the national chapter of his fraternity. This amount is usually between \$75 — 100. It is only assessed once in four years, and most fraternity men will agree

that the benefits gained from the fraternity system far outweigh this fee.

It has thus been demonstrated that membership in a social fraternity at UNC is not necessarily more expensive than dormitory living; the difference either way will vary with the individual.

If one still feels that extra money is needed for fraternity membership, there exist four avenues of financial aid available to houses to alleviate financial burdens.

Several local chapters offer scholarships to members and many national organizations also provide scholarships and loans. There are several jobs in the houses for which there is a reduction in the house bill. Finally, many fraternity members hold part time jobs.

The fraternity system at UNC has much to offer the individual student. If you are interested in fraternities but have been disillusioned because of money, you needn't be anymore. There is a place for everyone in fraternity life, no matter what his financial status may be.

ed. note: The writer is treasurer of the IFC.

Letters to the editor

Effron column patronizing

To the editor:

After reading Seth Effron's column in the September 22 issue, "Billy (sic) Jean King tops Bobby Riggs," I can only hope that the women's cause on campus has a more intelligent or at least, literate vocalist.

Being a Carolina alumna, I was appalled to find that the women have to put up with such embarrassing patronizing from such "writers" as Effron. I am also amazed at the DTH for allowing a top-notch professional athlete as Ms. King to be ridiculed by the likes of Effron.

As for Mr. Effron, before you so nobly take up the cause of paying homage to the fair sex again, I suggest you learn to spell her name.

Ms. Joan Stacy Greensboro

the funds." While I feel this is quite true it seems to have become somewhat of a slur which Runge labels those group(s) which oppose him in SG. The latest instance Mike O'Neal and Janet Stephens, RHA officials who sincerely opposed his plan and put forth a viable alternate one. Isn't this labeling only just a variation on politicking.

Or the name's changed, but the game's the same.

John Hudson 204 Avery

73 Yack lacks black viewpoint

To the editor:

When I was a freshman here in 1971, several Blacks protested the lack of representation in the '71 Yack by burning their copies in the pit. I did not know the story behind their symbolic burning; however, while browsing through the '73 edition I can understand how those Blacks felt. From the outset there is an indication of the book's contents. The first series of pictures shows (1) a typical student (2) Silent Sam and (3) lily white flowers. Regardless of their intent whether subconscious or otherwise, I see these pictures as a preview of

the rest of the book. The student shows us how we shall see a mass of fair complexioned "typical" students doing typical things. And the picture of Sam is a memorial to those soldiers who fought and died while endeavoring to perpetuate the degradation of Black people. The lily white flowers are symbolic of what seems to have become a Yack tradition, that is to show this campus as one only for the enjoyment of my fairer complexioned brothers and sisters.

Aaron B. Fox 219 Ehringhaus

The Daily Tar Heel

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